



7-1843

## Jacksonville Republican | July 1843

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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*Jacksonville Republican*. 46.  
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JULY

“The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.”

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**JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1843.** **Whole N**

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1843.

ED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**GRANT**

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.  
June 30th 1843.

Mr. J. M. BURT:

SIR,—Many persons in this community desire the publication of the Address you delivered at the close of your Examination of the 29th inst., to the pupils of the Jacksonville Female Academy.

We therefore solicit a copy of said Address to be used accordingly.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding page numbers. The names are: "John", "Mary", "James", "Elizabeth", "Thomas", "Margaret", "William", "Ann", "Richard", "Sarah", "George", "Catherine", "Robert", "Mary", "John", "Elizabeth", "Thomas", "Margaret", "William", "Ann", "Richard", "Sarah", "George", "Catherine", "Robert". The page numbers are: "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "10", "11", "12", "13", "14", "15", "16", "17", "18", "19", "20", "21", "22", "23", "24", "25", "26", "27", "28", "29", "30", "31", "32", "33", "34", "35", "36", "37", "38", "39", "40", "41", "42", "43", "44", "45", "46", "47", "48", "49", "50", "51", "52", "53", "54", "55", "56", "57", "58", "59", "60", "61", "62", "63", "64", "65", "66", "67", "68", "69", "70", "71", "72", "73", "74", "75", "76", "77", "78", "79", "80", "81", "82", "83", "84", "85", "86", "87", "88", "89", "90", "91", "92", "93", "94", "95", "96", "97", "98", "99", "100".

date June 1, 1911, in which a copy of the Ad. dress, before the pupils of the "New Bedford Female Academy," is solicited for publication. Did I know that it would be entirely satisfactory to yourselves, I should express a desire that it might not be published. But I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind intentions in making this request, and while I comply with your wishes, I hope you will look with indulgence upon so hasty a production. Respectfully,

J. M. BURT.  
J. Forney,  
E. L. Woodward,  
J. D. Hoke, &c.

**T**

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I have seen Homer, which has lasted for centuries, and  
 presents him before you, with his gods and  
 thunderbolts, and all the brilliant images,  
 which his fertile imagination was wont to  
 create—gives to his genius wings, and  
 makes him soar into the regions of fancy,  
 and scan the universe; and, returned from  
 this seraphic flight, encircles his brow with  
 the wreath of immortal fame, & passes on to  
 mention other distinguished poets, as Milton  
 and Shakespearo—names written in char-  
 acters of living light, high upon the scroll of  
 fame; all set examples for our imitation;  
 if not examples for our emulation, at least  
 an exhibition of what the human mind  
 can do, in this kind of poetry, though  
 we have done many things, which  
 even the genius of Homer could not

Perhaps, that the learned D. D. has never been able to see his own creative order of his imagination. He has not been able to tell his pupils never to despair of their own powers of attainment. This is one view of the subject, and it is taken of the subject, and I thought the picture may be, it is a national and a correct one. The views, also, have been presented to the boundless resource of a man's mind, when highly cultivated. He understood the master of his own thoughts. So the subject is an old story, but old as it is, its very name ought to be in the breast of every man, who is a lover of the human species, a spark which should never grow dim, till life's sun might set. It ought to be written upon the baldric of the sky, in letters of light soft as the moon beam, yet brilliant as the sun, so that he who runs may read. It is like the character of a true friend, the more it is developed, the greater the beauty which it dis-

Now though we are disposed, briefly, to discuss the subject at the present time, we shall not direct the attention to the intellectual flights of a Milton or a Homer; lest we might ourselves get into a region of fanciful nothing, but we will consider, first, the nature of the thing, to be educated. It is no less than immortal mind, an emanation of God himself, the fountain and source of all being which constitutes the glory of man. It is the seat of all those pleasurable emotions, which expand with the skies. It is that which, with the wings of imagination, can fly to the uttermost bounds of time and form to itself the new worlds which men create new worlds with myriads of living beings, set the very elements to music, and cause it to descend, through energies, harmlessly at our bidding, as with a Newton mid the

NEW'S amazing cat,

If such then, be the character of the thing to be educated, how important, that the proper means should be provide, and motives presented, for its full development, in order that its power, its utility and beauty may be seen and felt.

Secondly, we come to consider the change wrought upon the mind by proper education. In the education of an individual, it is no less astonishing, than delightful, to witness the progress of the mind, through the successive stages of its development, and the

We cannot, perhaps, better illustrate this than by supposing the case of an individual who has only a moderate degree of intellect—who has never enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, immediately placed in a school of education, and subjected to a long and judicious tuition. She is a child of ten or twelve years of age. She is in a school room, looks upon the blackboard, and perhaps, suspended from the ceiling, a picture of a saint, and wonders at the cause they can be—that he is so good, and so glorious sort of man indeed, and that he does such things.

book is placed in her hands, and she is permitted to baker as the goal. In the morning her lesson as directed. She leaves, an with her doll, from which there beams not intelligence, she surveys each thing done this, she returns her offerings, and attempts, in a manner, to pronounce baker. She is called upon to recite. She goes along with the assistance of her mother, and finally reaches the bottom of the page with each

the first time. That will do comes from the teacher, will you now spell baker. With some hesitancy it comes, *Baker*. Not quite as it should be. You must give each letter its proper and distinct sound, in this manner: *B a k e r*. She understands this simple fact, and as she does so, you can see the half concealed smile playing upon her features. The mind has seized upon truth, is only proper aliment. It becomes interested, at once. A second, and a third trial is made. At each of which something new perhaps is discovered, by which the mind receives an additional impulse, or if this is not the case, the very facility with which it is enabled to repeat knowledge already acquired, is a source of true pleasure, and an incitement to more vigorous and continued action. After having become a tolerable good speller and reader, a Geography and Grammar are furnished her; the former of which, is a kind of an abridged history of the present and present condition of the world, and other things, a knowledge of which is of great importance, and the lat-

Every object in this field has at last passed under strict examination and review, by our young pupil. The mind has increased, in its energies, tenfold, by the efforts which it has now made. The brightened eye, the elastic step, and the bounding pulse; but too well indicate the development and progress of mind. Next comes Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, perhaps, together with Colburn, that admirable little book, on the inductive method of instruction, that little book so pleasant to the eyes of the young ladies of this school, that golden link in the chain of science, containing truths to be developed upon the principles of the Baconian philosophy, a beautiful fabric which shall remain to be admired, as long as science has its votaries. Out of these several fountains of knowledge, the mind of this young lady, a name to which she has now justly become entitled, drinks largely and freely, producing golden fruits, upon which friends and parents may gaze with satisfaction and delight.

Now picture to your mind, even at this stage of improvement, another individual, whose mind, like the neglected field, has been left uncultivated, and institute a comparison between the two.

In the countenance of the one, beams the light of intelligence; and as she converses, mark the purity and correctness of her language & sentiments. She has been educated both intellectually & morally. She has not been taught to rail at others, but to look within herself, and correct her own failings. No artificial pomp characterizes her manners, but grace, dignity, and simplicity nicely blended, throw a charm around her every movement. Her heart is the seat of all those virtues and affections, which, in a great measure, constitute the loveliness of female character. Now view the other. Instead of those lively and expressive features, those brilliant robes through which the mind and heart in rapturous tones do sometimes speak, observe the languid gaze, and listless indifference manifested, to every refined and noble sentiment. Selfishness—perhaps, is a predominant trait in her character. She has no standard of moral action. Turbulent passion has usurped the throne of reason, and what conscience dictates to be done, or warns her not to do, she does it not, and does it too.

This, in part, is but too true a picture of the real condition of many who grow up with uncultivated minds and hearts.

Thirdly we come to speak in relation to the obstacles in the way to high mental attainments.

The first which we shall notice, and which, indeed, is the only one we have time to treat of, is that *exceeding, boasting* selfishness of the mind, *indeed* *never*. I am inclined to think that man, by nature, is prone to individualism. This arises from the connection of mind with matter, and would not for the power, full motives which are sometimes presumed, to the mind, to enable it to get free from matter, and to rise in to act in the affairs of this world would become stationary. The great differences among mankind, in relation to the manifestations of mind, arise not so much, perhaps, from the different degrees of natural capacity, as from other causes. There are comparatively few persons in the world, who have not the capacity to rise high in the scale of intellectual greatness. But it is this natural aversion of the mind, to thoughts which prevents it from rising to that degree of superiority, which it otherwise might.

We speak of one individual being naturally fond of study, and of another being naturally indolent. This has arisen somehow from habit. The one, resisting natural inclination to indolence, has acquired a love and a taste for study, which, if properly encouraged, will ripen into an undying passion, that will ever stimulate its possessors with a desire to drink deep at the fountain of knowledge. The other yielding to its influence, finally becomes completely subject to its control, and unless some means are employed, to break the fetters which it imposes, it will eventually rust the very soul—destroy all the vital energies of the mind, and render the subject of it as inactive as the clod of the valley.

I would say to you, then, young ladies, never give any countenance to indolence. She is a wretched object, clad in rags and poverty, and ought to be scouted out of the world, as unfit to dwell mid active & intelligent beings. Without her the mind is free to act with her mental dearth ensues.

Fourthly and lastly, we come to notice briefly, the proper instruments, by which the mind is enabled to progress in knowledge. They are *application* and *perseverance*. These are the golden keys which will unlock the treasures of science, and enrich the mind with their beauties. No person ever has, or ever will arrive at distinction without them. We may talk about natural genius—those master minds which have now and then burst upon the world, like a comet, and with their effluence dispersed the darkness of ignorance, or broken the chains of tyranny; but, after close examination, it will be found, that the mind, under such circumstances, had been secretly preparing for a display of its powers. This was undoubtedly the case with Patrick Henry, that star of the first magnitude, whose mighty and sudden exhibitions of eloquence, were a source of astonishment to all those who knew him. We have but to ask ourselves who are they, that have in

all ages of the world been the most distinguished for their talents and usefulness, and it will be found to be those, who have rendered themselves so by dint of application and perseverance. A Franklin, a Bacon and a Newton, a constellation which has shed so much lustre upon science, are severally striking examples of what may be accomplished by *application and perseverance*. Of your own sex, a More and our own melodious *signourney*, rise before you as examples. You must, then, young ladies, possess these traits of character, or you never can rise to any great degree of mental superiority; but by observing them; by continually applying your minds to something which is useful, whether in school, or out of it, you may become an ornament to society, and a blessing to the world. Young ladies, after leaving school, are apt to think that nothing more is to be done. That their education is completed, and consequently make no farther efforts at improvement. A more erroneous idea, and one more prejudicial to their highest interests, could not possibly be entertained. Your education on earth, young ladies, is never to be completed. You should review your studies, and add to your stock of knowledge every day. You should go on from one degree of improvement to another, till your education commenced here, shall be completed in the bright realms above. Mind is progressive, or retrograde in its tendency. It can hardly be said to remain stationary; so that if your minds are not continually stimulated to action, you will soon loose all relish for intellectual pursuits, and as a consequence, what you have once gained, will seem to be lost. The mistaken idea which parents and students too often indulge, that improvement consists entirely with the teacher, retards all progress. You must put forth your own energies, exercise your own mental powers, be regulated by habits of industry and application, or vain will be every effort.

All of our young ladies are seeking for enjoyment; but the enjoyments of mere sense are not to be compared to intellectual enjoyments. The former are vain and selfish, the latter noble and pure. The one fleeting as fire, the other lasting as eternity.

Would that I could say something this evening, which should kindle in the bosom of each young lady in this school, a desire for knowledge and mental improvement, which no obstacles could resist. That I might light up the torch of science on the altar of each heart whose pure and steadily flame should finally disperse the last vestige of ignorance, and fit the mind for the reception of all those pious maxims, those noble principles, those pure and elevated thoughts, which should attach themselves to intellectual beings, and which constitute the glory and excellence of human character. Then might I be said to have accomplished in part, the object which I had in

We must expect. For all the pupils of the school, we experienced the most affectionate regard. Nothing has occurred to dampen our ardor, or chill our affections. Almost perfect harmony of feeling, so far as I know, has reigned in our midst during the whole session; and the respect, which the older pupils, especially, have paid to the rules & regulations of the school, as well as other little acts of kindness, and attention, will long be remembered. The dew of youth young ladies is upon you.

Care has not stamped its pale signet upon  
your youthful brows, nor sorrow but light-  
ly touched your hearts, and may Heaven  
still smile upon you, and

"As soft as falls the silken shade,  
 Let every sorrow be,  
 That grief or care or hope delayed  
 May ever cast on you,  
 And let each joy be pure and bright  
 As dew on infant flowers—  
 A tender theme of new delight  
 To cheer your lonely hours.  
 And gently glide your hours away,  
 As music from the string  
 Of woodland lyre, while o'er  
 The wandering sweets of spring it strays.  
 And as a soft melodious lay  
 Dies on the still of even,  
 So let your beings melt away  
 And mingle into Heaven."

DEMOCRATS WILL BE UNITED.  
The federal whig Editors, keenly con-  
scious of the present miserable condition of

the coin party, and perfectly dis- tute of all other hope, would find believe that such divisions are springing up in the ranks of the democracy, as will prevent their harmonious action in the Presidential contest of 1844. It is true, there are differences of opinion in our ranks, but what of that? They concern men not principles—they relate to the order of march, not the order of battle. An hour's work in National Convention will thoroughly dispose of them. This we know that there is not a true democrat in the land; who do not feel that the cause is worth more than *money*.

"The good old cause!" It still the same,  
 "Though men may change their hue;  
 'Tis the cause of the right against the wrong  
 Of the many against the few."  
 The Convention will meet at such time  
 as the majority of the states shall determine  
 and when it shall have adjourned, there  
 will be but one democratic candidate in  
 the field. We do not predict whether that  
 candidate will be VAN BUREN, or CALHOUN  
 or CASS, or JOHNSON or BUCHANAN, but we  
 deem it certain, beyond the possibility of a  
 doubt, that he will be honest & capable.

that he will faithfully uphold the banner of principle. His name therefore, will be the watchword of the democracy in every quarter of the Union; and a free minded people, by securing his triumphant election, will take care that the station which now rests upon our national character, in consequence of the result of 1840, shall be blotted forever.—Ohio Statesman.

From the Richmond  
THE NATIONAL CONVENT

It is with peculiar gratification we place to the following from the Charleston Mercury, which is entirely in order that the may be grasped at once. It is in our zeal for the harmonious final triumph of our principles, some painful doubts as to the propriety of the Address of the Southern Convention. In vain was it yielded in a spirit of compromise, the interference of an early day enforced, as by the strongest appeals to our minds, new and more serious obstacles were springing up in our path, upon the steps of settlement of the question of time. We had, with pain, inferred from the South Carolina Address, that they made a *sine qua non* of their own peculiar appointment of delegates, and mode of voting in the Convention. We hail, with pleasure, the frank declaration of the Mercury, that we were in error. We doubt not, that it will be received in the same spirit by our able correspondent, whose Essay appears in this day's paper, and whose review of the subject was written—may in type, before we received the Mercury. He lays down as his premises, that South Carolina made their own appointment of delegate, and voting *per capita—a sine qua non*—and on such a foundation, he builds up an argument, conclusive to our minds, firm in its language, but perfectly respectful to South Carolina and our Sister States. He, we doubt not, will delight to learn that he has misinterpreted the language of the Palmetto State, and that she is far from wishing to embarrass our harmonious progress by insisting upon her view of the proper organization of the National Convention.

point settled, it might be thought unnecessary to publish the article of our correspondent, but we do it, in order to show what deep interest this question has been regarded by the Republicans of Virginia—how seriously they regretted to differ with the course of South Carolina, as they viewed it—and what sincere joy they will experience, upon their doubts being cleared away by the explanation of the *Mercury*. Moreover, we commend to the consideration of the *Mercury* the forcible and statesmanlike argument of our correspondent. We have much hope, that it will carry conviction along with it. This knotty point settled, may we not look forward with confidence to harmony and union among our friends? Why cannot the friends of the respective candidates, in a spirit of kindness, one to another, support the peculiar claims of their own favorites, and trust the decision to the acknowledged voice of the people? We may honestly differ as to the qualifications and availability of our candidates—but we all have the same great principles at stake, and it will be our first duty to yield our preferences to the good of our party. We will, in the language of the *Mercury*, “calmly and harmoniously discuss the claims and the availability of the different candidates,” and appeal to the judgment of a National Convention, representing the popular will. Its decision we will reverence—its nominees we will zealously support and elevate to office, as the guardians of our principles. Already are the Whigs counting on our division—already are they trying to foment dissension among the distinguished Republicans. Nay, Wednesday's Whigs, in the so-called sweetest strains, urges the Whigs to be conciliatory, to treat the opposite party with every mark of respect—[this is a position, then, that the *reverse* has been the case]—they should spread their net, and let all come in who can get in, every Republican seen with a grain of the motives of the Whig, for “the gilded fruit, which will instantly turn to dust and ashes in the hands of the Democrat. That organ thus issues its very kind invitation to the Repu-

to enter the Whig fold:

There is no telling which portion of party may not be, in less than nine months cordially co-operating with us, either directly or indirectly, for the election of Henry Clay. All of them may seem at this time animated by the most bitter hostility to the Whigs; but men have no control over circumstances. Such a state of things may, and probably will arise, as will make five out of the six Democratic aspirants for the Presidency more solicitous than any Whig for the success of Mr. Clay. This may look startling to some now—who, in November, will throw up their caps for Harry of the West, and go for the Mill' Boy of the Slashes with a perfect looseness. Even at this time, before any heat or irritation has grown out of the canvass of their rival pretensions, no one doubts, but that one or more of the most prominent of the Democratic aspirants would be more pleased at the success of Mr. Clay, than at that of either of his own competitors. Such we believe to be the facts in regard to Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun, Col. Johnson and Col. Benton."

cule this reasoning of the Whig? who will not prove, by his acts, the flagrant injustice of its attacks upon the patriotism of our distinguished Democrats, and their respected friends? The prediction of the Whigs will be falsified, in 1844—and their deadly error of the Whigs can speak more loudly than any other evidence. Slashes

whether her preference is so exclusive as  
 to amount to a *sine qua non*. Are we to un-  
 derstand, that if any State acts upon a dif-  
 ferent mode from herself—or submits the  
 mode of voting to the liberal discretion of  
 the delegations from the other States in  
 Convention, and their decision should be  
 in favor of a vote by States as practised in  
 the Baltimore Convention of '35—that it is  
 either of these cases, S. Carolina will de-  
 cline all participation in the nominations or  
 the Convention? We ask the 'Charleston  
 Mercury,' or the Columbia 'South Caroli-  
 nian,' for information.<sup>7</sup>

-We answer, that in their address, the Convention have *not said*, that in either of the causes supposed S. Carolina would decline all participation in the nominations of the Convention—nor do we presume that the Convention intended to intimate that she would. We believe, that she is ready to join the Convention in May, 1844, as to the manner and mode of action whereon the wishes of a majority of the Convention have been consulted and followed. We have gone into such Convention proceedings, she has not. In the proceedings, she has not been the birthplace of resolutions. We have no doubt, that she will be the birthplace of resolutions.

that if we are wrong, we shall have  
 had our punishment right. Truth is our first  
 duty, and as long as we are convinced that  
 we are right, we cannot be expected we shall  
 be satisfied, and on which they placed  
 the basis, would be an abandonment  
 of their principles, and with us principles are of  
 more importance than the Presidency; and  
 we are assured that Virginia, herself, this  
 plan of whose Convention we have been  
 constrained to oppose, would be the last to  
 expect us to surrender our ground, unless  
 convinced that it is erroneous." Now, no  
 man can object, 1st. to the Democratic Con-  
 vention of South Carolina adopting such  
 a plan of representation as they may think  
 best; or, 2dly, to their recommending  
 a similar mode to the adoption of the De-  
 mocracy of her sister States. But are we  
 to understand, that she goes one step fur-  
 ther, and 'uncompromisingly insists' upon  
 the adoption of the mode which she prefers,  
 and that unless they acquiesce, she will  
 either refuse to go into the Convention, or  
 to be bound by their nomination of candi-  
 dates? We ought thoroughly to under-  
 stand each other as soon as possible—fores-  
 seeing which it is unnecessary to specify  
 at this time.—If, then, either of the two  
 Journals, to which we have referred, is able  
 to give us the information we request, we  
 ask of them, in the most respectful spirit,  
 not to gratify an idle curiosity, but to com-  
 municate information deeply interesting  
 to the Republican party, because it may  
 conduce to its harmony, union  
 success.

Convention had proposed as  
District Delegation and pe  
of which the one implies th  
time they would not have  
of doubt, but have said  
equivocally. They have  
uncompromisingly in  
of other  
as they have and asse  
is involved in support  
arguments which they thin  
give, the Enquirer surely would not  
them surrender their ground, before  
they are convinced that they are in error.  
It must admit rather, that it is their duty  
to maintain and urge it, promoting equi  
for the sake harmony—and because the  
desire that the ultimate voice of the Bal  
more Convention shall be as authoritati  
as it is possible to make it.—As it is th  
right and interest of the majority of th  
party, that the convention should be fa  
it is presumed that such majority will ex  
ercise its power in securing fairness, and  
therefore we do not anticipate that we shall  
repudiate the nominations of the Conve  
tion, though our hopes as to men shoul  
be disappointed—for we cannot believe  
that any portion of the Democracy as prepar  
ed to go blindfold into any kind of a Conve  
ntion, pledged to abide the result of any kin  
of proceedings. If any profess to be pre  
pared to do so, we should distrust, their sin  
cerity and fidelity, and be sure that  
would be capable of breaking a pla  
and a little scrupulous in assumi  
to understand our



















## Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, July 19, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Subject of the Convention of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS.

GEN. F. G. McCONNELL.

The second session of the People's School in this place, under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Burt, commenced on Monday last, under very favorable auspices—more favorable, indeed, than anticipated by the warmest friends of the institution. We are truly gratified at this evidence, the public are disposed to appreciate and sustain genuine merit. The friends and patrons of this important institution, may now entertain the most perfect confidence, after a fair trial, in its firm establishment upon a permanent basis.

The communication of "Tacitus" on the Constitutionality of the Tariff, shall appear next week.

The request of the Cane-Creek Temperance Society, to publish the address delivered some time since, shall be complied with as soon as possible.

THE LADY'S WREATH.—We have received the June No. of this periodical but as it contains no explanation, we are unable to say, either what was the cause of its being delayed or of its being forwarded. Being however disposed to place the most favorable construction upon the failure of the publishers to forward it within the time anticipated, it is perhaps proper to state, that on examination of the number received, we find it is published at 97 Chesnut street, instead of 67 south-third street, Philadelphia, as stated in all the published proposals. This error in direction may have caused the delay. Be this as it may however, we duly announce its arrival agreeable to promise—and state further that the work is really very neatly executed, a fully comes up to all the promises contained in the prospectus. The present number contains a fine steel Engraving, and a Floral Engraving drawn and colored from Nature, also one piece of new and popular Music.—The remainder of the contents entirely original. The second volume will be published in monthly numbers, and the first number issued on the first of July, 1843.—Persons wishing to examine the work for themselves, can have an opportunity to do so by calling at this office.

### FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Inasmuch as I shall not be able to form a personal acquaintance with all of you, allow me, in a very short Circular, and without argumentation on any points of policy, to attempt to set myself fairly before you.

Having declared myself a candidate, after the manner of our republican forefathers, with a determination to run through, appealing to the whole District for support, long before a convention was held by my democratic brethren, or any other candidate was in the field, the friends of the convention and all submitting their names as candidates before it, were surely willing to take the field with the hope of success, and to use a familiar phrase, carry my weight too; if then success should not attend them, theirs is the error, if there is any, and not in my course I am sure. Now, fellow-citizens, I am very desirous of being thought worthy of your suffrage and most respectfully ask you to give me an impartial hearing, and if you can in good conscience give me your support, do it by all means, immaterial what you may fear be the result of the election, regardless too of any rumor of the malignant who may underrate my strength, and the solicitations of the friends of the other candidates to turn from me on this account. Have I not equal claims with my worthy competitors, on your favorable consideration? We are all American freemen, and as I am bound to believe, may ask preferment at your hands with the same hope of impartiality in the verdict you give.

Not being the candidate of either political party, I may reasonably have fears, that all warm and rigid partisans will stir up political strife and cast their votes against me; why this should be done or party lines drawn so closely at this time, I know not, for scarcely any will contend that the next Congress will be one of any great moment, in National politics especially. If party distinctions must be kept up, why not wait until questions of national policy come more immediately up for our consideration? If we could learn to do every thing in its proper season, we should, I am sure, prosper more as a nation. The spirit of party, that when carried so high is of such a baneful tendency, should be repressed, and especially in times like the present. Read the farewell address of our beloved Washington and you will see how solemnly he warns us against pushing this spirit into action. Will not the moderate and reflecting of both political parties lend me their aid, and give me an impartial hearing—I am sure they will. If they can suppose me worthy of their suffrage, I shall for myself, they will never have cause to regret giving it to me. I ask you all fellow-citizens, to go up to the ballot box in August next and choose between us, as individuals, stripped of all exterior cir-

cumstances, recommending us to your notice. When you do this, you will be setting an example to the country and posterity worthy of imitation, and the choice you make—let it result in favor of whom it may, will be a good one, and perfectly satisfactory. It is so common, fellow-citizens, for aspirants for office to make known their political creed, that you will expect me to make a like avowal. I will give you my position on a few leading points of policy. The constitution should be our guide in all our actions. Retrenchment and economy is what we all agree should be the leading features of every administration, domestic as well as national. Because then, there can no profit arise from the discussion of the question as to the propriety of a National Bank, but much loss of time and money to the Union, (because, I think, this matter settled during Mr. Tyler's term) I should, if in Congress, vote against a bill proposing to put up a National Bank. I am opposed both to internal improvements by the general government and distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and now, if for no other reason, because of the emptiness of the treasury. I am opposed also, as strongly as any man, to a tariff for protection of any kind whatever as unequal and unjust, and contrary to the spirit and genius of our government and institutions. The tariff that I am in favor of is only such an one as would operate as nearly equally as possible on all Americans, laid too on importations and as low as possible considering the wants of our government.

Fellow-citizens, there is so much distress and affliction seen and felt all over our continent that a measure of relief is ardently desired and looked for by all. Many say that a National Bank would cure all our ills, but not having the spirit of prophecy, I cannot foresee how it would operate if we had one, or so as to bring the good we want. The relief measure that appears to me nearest the reach of the distressed, would be to reduce the price of the Public Lands, and pass a law allowing all settlers five years to pay for them. That such a measure would be of lasting benefit to the whole country I cannot doubt for a moment. Many whose hearts are depressed with care and riven with anxiety and grief, would hail such a measure as the salve of their sorrow-stricken spirits, while it would be the means of snatching many a one from degradation profligacy and ruin, and giving him a comfortable home. It would stop too the tide of emigration of our stoutest men to Texas. All who have served our common country in repelling and putting to flight our enemy, should be paid for all losses and spoils, and remunerated for their services either in money or its value in lands.

Fellow-citizens, when I shall have run the race I am now engaged in, I expect never again to ask promotion at the hands of my countrymen; if successful I shall very gratefully acknowledge the honor conferred and endeavor to prove myself worthy your confidence; but if unsuccessful, retire from the stir of political life to the bosom of a beloved family and make an effort to better my pecuniary condition, that I may the more easily raise and educate a promising and to ely family of children. Having been farming for twenty-two years, I feel that my interest is identified with the working class of the country. I may continue this my course, though perhaps in quite a circumscribed way, or I may engage in some other manual labor that may give me support. The farming interest is what gives tone, character and support to all other trades and occupations. When this prospers all is well, but if in adversity every thing languishes. A cure for the hard times then would be the exciting the farming interest to activity.

I shall be pardoned, fellow-citizens, I hope for having to bring to your view my character as a citizen. Not having been thrust upon you by any set of men, and having no strong patronage to bring me in to notice, as I think, demands what I now may say, at my hands. I have served, fellow-citizens three years in our State Senate; the journals of our country will show my acts and course. I took my conscience and the constitution of my country for my guide in all my public acts. I will only remark further that far more than eighteen years I have been a member of a branch of the christian church. Those who have known me in Elbert and Henry counties in Georgia my native State, and since my removal to this State can speak if needful more fully in regard to character or worth.

In conclusion, I only remark that I am opposed to all monopolies, for religious toleration, for equal rights, emphatically so, desiring that all should have their dues. I have been designedly very concise, but suppose I am now fairly before you fellow-citizens; I shall not withdraw my name from the canvass—do with me as to you may seem right and I shall be fully satisfied at what you do. But let me ask, as my last request, and I do it in all soberness and earnestness too, that when about to cast your votes you remember the injunction of wisdom itself, "to do unto others as you would they should do unto you" in similar circumstances, and act up to the spirit of the precept, and then an approving conscience, at least, will be your reward. Should it be so ordered by the Disposer of events and Arbitrer of nations as that you are brought to making your public servant, I will be sure to serve you as faithfully as any man, while at the same time, my efforts shall be roused up to as much energy as I may be possessed of, that I may be as worthy and capable a representative as circumstances will allow; but if public sentiment, fixes on another as more capable and worthy, I shall fully acquiesce in that choice.

Very respectfully,

Your fellow citizen,

SAMUEL C. DAILEY.

Dudleyville, Ala. July 13th, 1843.

The New York and Erie Railroad brought thirty-six thousand baskets of strawberries to New York on Thursday

## CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

All Governments secure to their subjects some rights, and it is their duty and privilege to exercise them for their own defence and the public good. A civil government is usually esteemed good according to the number and value of just rights and privileges it secures to citizens, and the wisdom and virtue of the citizens should be tested according to the respect they show to the authority of government, and the respect they manifest for the rights of each other.

All governments necessarily include two parties—those who are in, and those who are under authority. The burdens of each should be made as nearly equal as possible. The ruling party should never impose burdens on the ruled which they would not be willing to bear themselves, provided their stations were changed, nor should the party under authority complain when no more is imposed upon them than they would lay upon the rulers in case of a change of stations with them—all such rules should work both ways. In like manner all subjects of civil government should respect the rights and privileges of their fellow-citizens as they would have their own respected—and if they will not do this they can hardly expect it from others, unless men could be brought fully up to the golden rule in another case, namely, to do good to those who do evil to you—which is lamentably far from being cognate with common feeling of mankind in these days, whatever degree of refinement or perfection of any sort may be claimed by them.

Among the most sacred rights of civil citizens as such, are freedom of opinion, expression and action on all matters which pertain to their civil and political affairs, and the management of the same, and more especially concerning men who hold or aspire to offices at the hands of the people. Proscription in these cases would be subversive of Republican liberty and might end in despotism, and the spirit which would dictate such proscription is nearly allied to that which produced the "Alien and Sedition laws" in the reign of the Elder Adams when black legged Federalism was predominant. All civil citizens who abide the laws of the country have a right to the protection of the same, in the possession and exercise of their reserved constitutional rights and privileges. They are required to protect the laws and support the government, whatever may be their profession or occupation, and on no such accounts should their rights or privileges be abridged or called in question. All free men are naturally equal in these points. The duty and privilege, therefore, of all persons who are subject to the laws of Alabama, help to support the State, and entitled to the right of suffrage, to enquire into the political and moral character and qualifications of those who are before them as candidates for offices of trust or profit are obvious, and should be promptly and pertinaciously attended to before the election approaches—and every man should feel it to be his duty and every privilege to vote for and recommend competent, honest and trust-worthy men in whom they may safely confide when the interest of the State and of the people are in jeopardy as they are now. Let all true patriots think before they leap.

### MR. GRANT:

As the Legislature of Alabama has proposed some amendments to our constitution, I think with you, that we ought to think before we vote what may be the result of those amendments if made—for if any thing can be done to better our condition, either as a State or as individuals, the sooner it is done the better for us all—for you know sir, and we all know, that from some cause, or causes, we have for some time been getting along badly under the constitution as it now is.

Now I suppose the proposed amendments might be very safely, and perhaps profitably adopted, particularly that of raising the jurisdiction of magistrates. This I have always considered a needful amendment. One advantage that might accrue from it is, that men of better qualifications than we sometimes have, would be induced to take the office of Justice of the Peace, who would be more disposed and better able than many are to do justice between their neighbors, and thus save so many appeals being taken to superior courts. And if it be true as some say, that "the people will do right" they had better have the election of our County Judges, if they must have them, in their own hands, for it will not be disputed that the Legislature does wrong some times—even in that case. And if the people do wrong in the same case they will perhaps blame themselves and bear it more patiently, and also be more cautious in a similar future election.

But sir, if I am not greatly mistaken, the general opinion of the people is that to amend the County Court system, as it now is, out of existence, would have been a much better proposition. I know of no institution authorized by the constitution which is so universally repudiated by the people as this very thing—and if they now had the privilege of voting it down, it does not require the spirit of inspiration to tell what would be its fate. It would doubtless be blown sky high, and thrown where many think it ought always to have been—in nonentity.

And sir, if the Legislature would condescend to let us vote for a few more amendments, such for instance as to have biennial sessions, and the numbers reduced one half, or as nearly so as may be, limit them to one month, and their per diem to \$2, and debar applications for the confirmation of Divorces of husband and wife, it would certainly afford so much satisfaction, that the same men might be re-elected the next time at least. And it would not doubt be of singular advantage to some of our present candidates to come out plainly on those points now, and if any of them will not do so, should not the people call them out, and see if our State and County taxes cannot be reduced, instead of being increased, as they

evidently will be, by many such amendments as have been made. It should be remembered that our Banks do not now, and probably never will again pay, or rather pretend to pay, our State expenses. These have now to come directly out of the hard earnings of the people, and who doubts that we need AMENDMENTS, RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM? Query? Is one divorce in ten which is granted by the Courts, and confirmed by the Legislature, authorized by the Bible?

### A FRIEND TO THE PEOPLE.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. THIRTIEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Great Western, we are put in possession of papers from Liverpool as late as the 17th of June, inclusive. The news does not appear to be of any great importance.

We copy below, chiefly from the European Times of Wilmer and Smith, to whom we are indebted for papers.

The repeal agitation in Ireland is the absorbing topic of British political discussion. Wherever O'Connell goes—and he has already passed over the larger part of Ireland—he draws together assemblages of from fifty thousand to three hundred thousand souls. Sir Robert Peel is evidently reluctant to proceed to severity, though the taunts and sneers of the idol of the Irish people are calculated to disturb his equanimity. In the mean time, rumors are rife of dissensions in the cabinet. One portion is said to be in favor of peremptory coercion; another portion, headed by the Premier, averse to it. Ireland, at the present moment, is like a powder arsenal—a spark would cause it to explode. The great Agitator rides on the whirlwind triumphantly.

The most important debate since the recess, as regards the United States, took place in the House of Commons on Wednesday, when Lord John Russell moved that the House resolve itself into a committee, to consider the corn laws, with a view to a fixed duty in preference to the sliding scale. The motion was defeated; but still the general opinion was, that the present corn law is doomed. Lord John made a speech, dwelling emphatically upon Mr. Webster's recent speech to the citizens of Baltimore, in which he expressed himself favorable to a reciprocity treaty with England—admitting American agricultural produce into that country as a *quid pro quo* for the admission of British goods at a low fixed duty into the American market. This point, with some general statements of the advantage of a fixed over a fluctuating duty, coupled with the certainty of a revision of the American tariff in the next session of Congress, on terms more favorable to England, formed the staple of his speech.

He was answered by Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone.

Ministers had several times been defeated on minor questions. There has been another great battle in Sicily, in which the English were victorious.

The Peninsula is again in insurrection, and the affairs of Spain are daily growing more interesting.

### IRELAND.

The agitation of the repeal of the Union continues with unabated violence. At the Dublin Corn Exchange, on the 5th, the repeal rent amounted to £394—the largest yet received, except that of the previous week, which included some extraordinary returns made at Mr. O'Connell's great meeting in Tipperary. Troops have been poured into the country in great numbers. At the close of last week, the force in Ireland amounted to six divisions of artillery, six regiments and a squadron of cavalry, twelve battalions and twenty-two depots of infantry.

The English papers are filled with accounts of repeal meetings; but the following will suffice as a specimen of the mode in which Mr. O'Connell talks:

"The repeal demonstration at Kilkenny, on the 9th, is described as having been great. There were, it is said, upwards of 300,000 people present, including from 11,000 to 12,000 horsemen. Mr. O'Connell, in addressing this vast multitude, said: 'Is there a band within hearing? If there be, let them play up God save the Queen.' (more than a dozen bands here played up the national anthem, the entire vast multitude remaining uncovered. At the termination of the air, three hearty and deafening cheers were given for the Queen.) I will now give you another subject to cheer—three cheers for the Queen's army—the bravest army in the world. (A tremendous cheer.) Three cheers for the Irish people—the most moral, the most brave, the most temperate, and the most religious people on the face of the earth. (Great and long continued cheering.) After assuring his hearers that nothing could prevent the repeal being carried if the people were peaceable, he said: 'I suppose you have heard of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel having come down to Parliament one fine evening, and declared that they would prevent the repeal of the Union, even at the expense of a civil war. We will not go to war with them, but let them not dare to go to war with us. (Tremendous cheering, which continued for some minutes.) We will act on the defensive; and believe me, men of Kilkenny, there is no power in Europe that would dare attack you and the people of Ireland, when they keep themselves in the right; and act on the defensive only. (Hear, hear.) They threatened us with this civil warfare, but we only laughed at them, and you are at liberty to laugh at them again. (Cheers and laughter.) I hurled back my indignant defiance to them from the Repeal Association, and told them what I now tell you—that we never would violate the law, or commit any violence; but that we have hands enough to defend our own heads, if they dared to attack us. (Great cheers.) What was the consequence? The great Duke of Wellington, and the crafty Sir Robert Peel pulled in their horns a little; and they said they did

not mean to attack us. (Laughter.) But they have sent over 36,000 artillery, cavalry, infantry and marines; here, and I am very glad of it, for they will spend 30,000 shillings every day while they remain in the country. (Cheers.) It would be a kind of little repeal of the Union in itself.

"At the banquet in the evening, he said, alluding to the great assemblage he had seen in the morning. What a waste of physical force have we not witnessed to-day? We stand at the head of a body of men, that, if organized by military discipline, would be quite abundant for the conquest of Europe. Wellington had never such an army as we saw to-day. There was not a Waterloo, on both sides so many stout, active, energetic men as we saw here to-day. Oh! but it will be said they were not disciplined. If you tell them what to do, you will have them disciplined in an hour. (Great and continued cheering.) Do you not think they were as well able to walk in order after a band, as if they wore red coats; and that they would be as ready to obey their repeal wardens, as if they were called sergeants and captains?"

### INDIA.

ACCOUNT OF ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.—The latest date from Bombay is the 1st of May, and from Calcutta, 14th of April. There had been another important military affair in Scinde. Major Stack, who was proceeding from Sukker to Hyderabad in command of a brigade, encountered a strong body of the enemy, within a day's march of Sir Charles Napier's position; but they were not very resolute in their opposition to his advance, and he beat them off without much difficulty. Sir Charles Napier allowed the soldiers one day to rest, and at daybreak on the 24th March he set out with the whole of his force, 6,000 strong, to meet the Scindians. He found them about half past eight o'clock 25,000 strong, or more, posted behind one of the large nullahs or dry water-courses by which the country is intersected in all directions. The nullah was formed by two parallel ditches one twenty feet wide and eight feet deep, the other forty two feet wide and seventeen feet deep. The position of the Scindian army, which was commanded by Meer Sher Mahomed, was nearly a straight line.

"To ascertain the extent of his line," says Sir Charles Napier, in an official despatch, "was extremely difficult, as his left did not appear to be satisfactorily defined; but he began moving to his right, when he perceived that the British force outflanked him in that direction. Believing that this movement had drawn him from that part of the nullah which had been prepared for defence, I hoped to attack his right with less difficulty; and Major Leslie's troop of horse artillery was ordered to move forward and endeavor to rake the nullah; the 9th light cavalry and poona horse advancing in line, on the left of the artillery, which was supported on the right by her Majesty's twenty-second regiment; the latter being, however, at first, considerably retired, to admit of the oblique fire of Leslie's troop. The whole of the artillery now opened upon the enemy's position; and the British line advanced in echelons from the left, her Majesty's twenty-second regiment leading the attack."

Just before the commencement of the action, Major Waddington, of the engineers, with Lieut. Brown and Lieut. Hill, of the artillery, galloped from end to end of the enemy's line, on purpose to draw on themselves the fire of the guns matchlocks, and so to ascertain their strength, while they looked out for accessible or undefended portions at which the nullah might be crossed. Though bullets and round shot whistled around them, they escaped unharmed. The attack of the twenty-second was led by Sir Charles Napier in person, who rode in among the men, and waving his hat amid a storm of bullets, gave the word, "twenty-second, charge!"

The battle lasted three hours. The sequel is succinctly told by the Bombay correspondent of the Morning Chronicle:—"The enemy's infantry and artillery, it appears, fought well, but the cavalry, indifferently. Their loss was very great, about five hundred bodies being counted up, on the field of battle; while the neighboring villages were filled with dead and wounded men. Three chiefs fell in action—one, Hajee Mahomed Seede, the great promoter of the war. Eleven pieces of cannon and seventeen standards fell into our hands; but very few prisoners were taken, the Belooches fighting to the last with great desperation, and the custom of their country warfare being neither to give nor accept quarter. The greater part of their force must have been composed of men of mature age, as scarcely a single youth could be seen among the slain. The next morning all the bodies in the nullah were found burning—a horrid and disgusting sight. Our loss was also considerably amounting to thirty-nine killed and two hundred and thirty-one wounded; among the former were Captain Garrett, of the 9th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Smith, of the horse artillery; Lieutenant F. Burr, of the 21st native infantry, was severely wounded, and died from the effects of his injuries subsequently to the battle. Wounded men, to the number of sixty, were sent to Bombay on the 16th of April, and arrived on the 25th.

"On the termination of the struggle, Sher Mahomed fled into the desert with about forty followers, his army having been wholly dispersed. He was pursued by the Poona horse, who chased him as far as Meerpoore, when he took refuge in the fortress of Omrocaro."

Never, since the organization of the Government, has the administration presented such a remarkable aspect as it does at present.

General Harrison, died and Mr. Tyler left the duties of Vice-President to become the Acting-President.

Mr. Southard, who succeeded Mr. Tyler in his ex officio duties in the Senate, died, and Mr. Mangum was elected to act in his place.

Mr. Webster resigned, and Mr. Legare was appointed in his place Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Legare died, and it is said, Mr. Upshur is to be in his place, Acting Secretary of State.

The death of Mr. Legare leaves entirely vacant the office of Attorney General.

The Presidency, the Vice-Presidency, (qr.) and the Department of State, have acting incumbents; and the Attorney Generalship is entirely vacant.

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[U. S. Gazette.]

The Whigs feel keenly; for they cannot escape the sight of their own condition. Their power is gone from them. Years of lying and detraction are now to be succeeded by an appropriate retribution.

### [Letter in Madisonian.]

"Years of lying and detraction!" What an admission, coming from the columns of an organ which was devoted to the work of pulling down the administration of Van Buren! These "years of lying and detraction," coupled with election frauds, elevated John Tyler to the office of Vice-President. Now, one of the participants in this knavery turns round and twists the Whigs with the "appropriate retribution" brought on them by their misdeeds and villainies.

### [Conciliator Patriot.]

SICKNESS AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.—The Boston Courier states that the report is brought by Captain Paxton, from Port-au-Prince, on the 13th instant, that it is very sickly there, and almost every vessel in port had lost a portion of its crew by yellow fever. The British consul died a few days before.

We are authorized to announce DR. SAMUEL C. DAILEY, as a candidate for Representative in Congress from this District; composed of the counties of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, Randolph, Chambers and Tallapoosa.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM P. CHILTON, Esq. as a candidate for Congress in this District; composed of the counties of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, Randolph, Chambers and Tallapoosa.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. M. M. HOUSTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD E. SAWRIE, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. SEARANT ALLEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WM. B. CAMPBELL, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES W. STATHAM, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County.

We are authorized to announce HIRSHAM LITTLE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN FOSTER, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WM. B. MARTIN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM RANGY, as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN G. LANTZ as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES L. SIMMONS, as a candidate for representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. HENRY T. REID as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN MATTISON, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

### R. E. W. MCADAMS,

Clock and Watch Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewelry.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Trimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

### By a Galvanic Battery.

A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done, and warranted to suit the taste.

Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

CASH required for all Jobs before taken from the Shop.

July 19, 1843.

R. G. EARLE & W. W. McLESTER, HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, at Jacksonville, Ala., and will practice in the Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the U. S. District court at Huntsville.







